NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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HORTICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRUIT TREES.

As the season is now approaching when much may be effectually done for Fruit Trees, to render them healthy and productive, I am induced to offer for the consideration of the farming interest, the following remarks, resulting from experience.

To preserve the Peach tree, and render it productive, I have, for years, pursued the following course with great success, and am induced to believe the peach tree can be made healthy for many years, if constantly attended to.

In the fall remove the earth around the roots of the tree, and carefully cleanse from all vermin; lay the roots well bare, and previous to replacing the earth, put around each tree from 10 to 14 pounds of tobacco stems, pound them with a mall well down, mixing with the earth, until the space is again filled around the tree: this should be firmly done, with care not to bruise the bark of the root. In the spring, when pruning, take care to keep down the shooting branches; in order to prevent the tree from growing high, cut from the extremity of every branch: the effect will be to give strength and constitution to the stock, and more nourishment to the bearing branches. The great object is to prevent an exuberant growth of the tree; for it is to the exuberance of growth that the early decay of the tree in our climate may be attributed; the excess of growth is great for a few years, and soon produces disease and decay by exhaustion. The course I propose will prevent the early decay of the tree. I feel a confidence from the fact, that a friend of mine now has peach trees, in a healthy and vigorous state, twenty-seven years old, with every appearance of continuing for a great length of time. The course here recommended, has been pursued by him for many years, and always with success.

The Pear tree at this season also requires much attention. Open around the roots and cleanse them thoroughly—if any rough bark appears, remove it, and to each tree put around the roots from three to four bushels of house ashes; over this throw the earth lightly—the frosts of winter will not injure the tree—when the spring opens genially warm, scrape the outer bark of the body of the tree well down, removing freely the outer bark, leaving a thin covering only to the wood. Immediately on this being done, apply to the surface of the body the following wash:—take of soft domestic soap one part, of water two parts; boil them to a strong ley, and when as hot as it can be made, with a swab go over the part previously scraped thoroughly. Great care should be taken in pruning. Remove the decaying wood, carefully cutting into a healthy part; the wound should be covered from the weather by a preparation, when the healing process will immediately commence. Each year select a few suckers for bearing fruit, and when they attain a healthy appearance, remove the extremity of the branch, and in this manner keep down an extensive growth of the tree. This must be done with care, as from the course first proposed there will be a great flow of sap, and if the tree is topped down too much, will produce decay. If this course is pursued, it will be found that the pear tree will be restored to health; the bark on the oldest trees will become fresh, tender, and allow a freer circulation of the juices which are required to secure it from decay, and secure an abundant and delicious production of fruit. The principal cause of decay in the pear tree of our country is from the bark becoming so firm and close, as to prevent a circulation of juices freely, and hence the blight of fruit, premature decay of the foliage, and final destruction of the tree.

CULTIVATOR.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

OLDEN TIME IN PENNSYLVANIA,

As introductory to shewing the Rise and Progress of the best of the Agriculture and Gardening in the State.

Pennsylvania had a small beginning. King CHARLES' Patent, or Charter to WILLIAM PENN is dated March 4, 1680. That summer he sent people and materials, with instructions to select the most suitable site for a city, and to build him a house. They fixed and built his house, and laid out the city 25 miles higher up the river, than where Philadelphia was built; another party fixed and laid out the place of the city about 10 or 12 miles below; that is yet called *Old Philadelphia.* WILLIAM PENN remained in England, and obtained another charter from JAMES, Duke of York, for the state of Delaware, then called the *Territories of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex*; that charter bears date the 24th of August, 1682. After that WILLIAM PENN sailed for his wooden country. They had a tedious voyage; too much crowded with passengers; and numbers died on the way with the small pox.

My grandmother, who died at my father's the 14th of February, 1773, supposed to have been upwards of 100. She retained her memory and faculties to the last; had no learning or knowledge of dates; could talk Indian before she could English, as she had been brought up in a family of the *Swedes* that first settled on the Delaware.

She used often to relate her being present and seeing WILLIAM PENN first land on *Sweed Hill,* near the Navy Yard, where they had a church, before there was a Philadelphia, (and yet have one there); that she was present the next day at his Treaty with the Indians, under the noted Elm Tree, where a monument is now erected. WILLIAM PENN lived in his house 25 miles above Philadelphia for two years, then returned to England. He and his council having fixed the site for Philadelphia, where it now stands, for the advantage of both rivers. The Indian name of the place was *Cockaquanunk,* signifying a Grove of Pine Trees. My aged grandmother used to relate the great sufferings of many of the first settlers for provisions; that had they not been supplied by the kindness of the Indians, many would have starved and died.

The first settlers were from England, Wales, and Ireland; most of them had either been mechanics or day laborers; few had the use of an axe, or any knowledge how to clear or cultivate their land, only as taught by the Indians. WILLIAM PENN had great trouble in England with the revolutions of the government; that he was absent from Pennsylvania about twelve years, during which time his country filled slowly with various sects and professions of people. When he came the second time, he built a brick house in Philadelphia, that is yet standing, and since my memory occupied as a tavern, or house for eating oysters. The country did not settle or improve in agriculture as fast as WILLIAM PENN wished. He only remained in Philadelphia about two years, when he returned again to England. He had heard of some religious sects of people in Germany who had conscientious scruples against bearing arms, and that they were persecuted for their religion. He paid a visit to several parts of Germany, and personally invited them to come and settle in his new country, making to them two special concessions.

1. They should have liberty of conscience in religion.

2. They should be exempt from military requisitions:—which hath not been observed.

When they began to arrive, or in what numbers, I have no account before me. Perhaps but few came during the life of WILLIAM PENN, who intended and prepared to come to this country a third time, but was struck with the palsy, declined with weakness, and died in the summer of 1718, aged 72.

From the Moravian history it appears that *Nazareth* and *Bethlehem* were begun in the year 1740. And a large majority of the German emigrants were of the *Menonist* Religion. History says that fifty-three ships' loads of German emigrants arrived in Philadelphia in one summer. All classes of the inhabitants considered them an acquisition to the country; and to encourage the emigration, the benevolent people of all classes contributed largely to render their landing and first accommodations comfortable. The Society of Friends appointed suitable agents to advise and assist them to lands and places of residence; the wealthy merchants that had large quantities of wild lands, were ambitious who should best accommodate them, either for ready pay, or on credit; amongst whom WILLIAM ALLEN, Chief Justice of the Province, was the most conspicuous. The State Legislature tried to put a word in. Amongst the rest I see that the 27th of January, 1750, they passed a law to prohibit importing too many Germans in one vessel, and limit the space for each, as follows:—

1. For every passenger of 14 years, or older, a space of 6 feet long, and 18 inches wide.

2. For all under 14 years of age, two in that space.

The war between England and France put a stop to that great flood of emigration; but the numbers that came before the war were immense. In such a vast multitude, a variety of character may be expected. Some were men of learning and science; some could pay for their passage, and for their land; some paid for their passage, and bought land on credit; such as could not pay their passage were called *Redemptioners,* and sold for four years for their passage-money.

The purchasers were generally the sons of the first emigrants from England, that knew but little of farming or gardening. The Redemptioners had been used to digging their living out of small pieces of land. The purchasers preferred taking a family, man, wife and children; and I have heard old men say that their general character was strictly honest, industrious, and inoffensive; that nine times out of ten they knew the business better than their master. The women were laborious, skilful gardeners. Although so poor they had but little to carry. They always took their bundles of garden seeds that they had brought from Germany and greatly improved gardening, both in quality and a greater variety of vegetables. The great emigration from Germany before the French war was the making of Pennsylvania.

So far, I have written from history and tradition of what passed before my time. If I write again, it will be facts, and my own observations, by way of reminiscences of the German mode of farming, gardening, saving seeds, &c.

Stockport, Pa. Aug. 11, 1829. SAMUEL PESTON.

☞ The following very valuable communication from an intelligent and practical agriculturist, deserves an attentive perusal from all who are engaged in agricultural pursuits. By the mode in which sward land is usually managed, the manure which the *turf* contains is dissipated—given to the winds, and dispersed through the atmosphere, instead of constituting food for the crops of the owner of the soil.—EDITOR.

PLOUGHING GREENSWARD.

MR EDITOR—Your correspondent "DORCHESTER," in No. 1, vol. 8, of the N. E. Farmer, wishes for information on the subject of ploughing and managing sward land. The subject is certainly one of great importance to farmers. Considering the exhausted condition of most of our grounds, and the expense of restoring them by the application of manure, I am surprised that so little attention has been paid to this very essential part of husbandry, even by our most scientific and best practical agriculturists. By the usual method of turning up the sward, and then cross ploughing and harrowing, the sods are pushed about by the plough, and dragged by the harrow, and so exposed to the action of the sun and winds, that the nutritive matter contained in the roots and tops of the grasses is in a great measure wasted. By this practice, the vegetable matter which was before upon the surface, is brought there again, and the poorer part of the soil, which should remain at the top, whereby it would be greatly benefited and enriched by the fertilizing properties of the atmosphere, is returned to its original position beneath. This is exactly the reverse of what it should be. Let the roots and tops of the grasses, together with all the vegetable matter on and near the surface, be buried and retained to ferment and decompose, and the poor earth be brought to and retained upon the surface, where, by culture and exposure to the atmosphere, it will soon become a body of rich mould.

If the result of my own experience will be of any use to your correspondent, or the public, I give it with pleasure. I ascertained by an accurate experiment, that on the first of May, a single foot of sward land, taken from a field which had been mown for a number of years, the soil a light loam, with a gravelly bottom, and thinly set with red top and herds grass, contained nine ounces of vegetable matter, consisting of the roots and tops of the grasses, giving at this rate over twelve and a quarter tons to the acre. I must confess I was not a little surprised on finding the quantity so much beyond what I had calculated, and it satisfied me of the necessity of adopting some plan by which this valuable treasure might be turned to good account. To make the most of this enormous quantity of vegetable matter, as well for the benefit of the immediate crops as for the eventual improvement of the soil, would seem to be an object worthy the consideration of farmers.

My first trial was upon a piece of worn out pasture land. In the month of August I turned over the sward as evenly as possible, then rolled with a heavy loaded roller. The ground was then harrowed in the same direction as the furrows, with a light horse harrow, and then sowed with buckwheat, with red top and herds grass seed. The bush harrow was then drawn over it, and then rolled again. The harrowing was so light, that the sod was not disturbed.—No manure was used. I had a fair crop of buckwheat. The grass seed took well, and looked so promising in the spring following, I concluded to mow it. The crop of hay greatly exceeded my expectations, and, as pasture, it has been less affected by drought, and yielded double the quantity of feed for my cattle that it gave before ploughing.

The success of this experiment induced me to try another. On the first of May, 1828, I had two acres of sward land, which had been considerably exhausted by long cropping, yielding less than a ton of red top and herds grass to the acre, turned over; having a hand occasionally to follow the plough with a hoe, for the purpose of turning over such parts as the plough had missed. The ploughing was from four to six inches deep, varying according to the depth of the soil, taking care always to go deep enough to bring to the surface a portion of the gravelly and poorer part of the soil. After ploughing, the outside furrow, which was turned out, was taken into the cart, in convenient pieces, and placed in the vacant space which was left in the middle of the lot, whereby this space was just filled, and no ridges left on the outside; the field was then rolled with a heavy roller, and the uneven parts of the sward settled down, and the whole made smooth. It was then harrowed lengthwise the furrows thoroughly with a horse harrow, but so light as not to disturb the sod. Twenty cart loads of compost, made of loam, peat, mud, and stable dung, (a sufficient quantity of the latter having been mixed to cause the whole mass to ferment,) were then spread upon the acre. It was again harrowed as before, and, from the evenness of the surface, the field had more the appearance of having been tilled for a number of years. On the sixth of May corn was planted upon the furrows in drills, parallel with them, three feet apart, and the corn six inches distant in the rows, having previously marked out the rows, three at a time, with an instrument made for the purpose, by which the work was performed by one hand in less than an hour. The ploughing between the rows and the hoeing was done without disturbing the sod; and the not only useless, but injurious practice of ridging, or hilling the corn was carefully avoided.

The corn at first did not exhibit a very promising appearance, but as soon as the roots had extended into the enriching matter below, and began to expand in the sward, which had now become open and mellow by fermentation, and the parts of soil more minutely divided than it could have been by the plough or hoe, it assumed a healthy appearance, and grew more vigorously, than corn which I had planted upon a much better soil, cultivated in the usual way. When the ears were filling out, a time when the corn most requires support, the roots easily penetrated the mellow sod, and an abundance of nourishment was afforded by the decomposing of the vegetable matter. The crop was harvested about the middle of September. I did not measure the produce for the purpose of ascertaining exactly the quantity which was gathered, but some of my neighbors who are good judges, saw the field before harvesting, and estimated it at from 70 to 80 bushels to the acre. My usual crop on sward land cultivated in the common way, has been from 35 to 45 bushels to the acre. As soon as the corn was harvested, the stubble was loosened up by running a light horse plough lengthwise through the rows, and then the whole smoothed down by a bush harrow drawn crosswise. All this was done without disturbing the sward. A bushel of winter rye to the acre, and a sufficient quantity of grass seed, was then sowed, and the ground harrowed with a light harrow and rolled. Rye has, in my neighborhood, for some years past, been a very uncertain crop,—being almost invariably subject to a blast, or mildew, which attacks it while in the milk. It has however, as is the case everywhere, I believe, with rye, succeeded better upon a new, than an old soil. This circumstance induced me to believe, that the new and fresh earth, which had been turned up and kept upon the top of my sward land might favor its growth, as well as prevent the mildew. I was not disappointed: the two acres gave me between four and five tons of straw, and 69½ bushels of excellent grain. I had never before gathered more than 15 bushels to the acre. The grass seed sowed with the rye took well, and the appearance at present is favorable for a great burden of grass the next season. I have then with one ploughing only taken two crops from this ground, and stocked it down to grass. That there has been a saving of labor will not be doubted, and that there has been an increased produce from this mode of managing greensward, the foregoing facts sufficiently demonstrate, and that the soil is substantially improved I have no doubt.

I have, this season, ploughed and planted another field in the same manner as that above described, and it promises a good crop. This I intend to sow upon the furrow with grass seed alone as soon as the corn is harvested.

In answer to some of the queries of "DORCHESTER," I will state my opinion that the depth of the ploughing should be regulated by the quality of the soil, and quantity of manure to be applied. The soil should be *gradually* deepened, by turning up, at each successive ploughing, some of the poorer earth, that was not disturbed by the previous ploughing, until a sufficient depth of soil is attained. If a liberal dressing of manure can be afforded, the more poor earth may be brought on the surface to mix with it.

If it be intended to sow or plant sward land in the spring, the ploughing should be at as short an interval before putting in the seed as possible. —The greater the growth of the roots and tops of grasses at the time of ploughing, the more perfect will be the fermentation, and the sward, by its increased toughness will be less broken by the plough and harrow. The roller, loaded as heavily as may be conveniently drawn by one

yoke of oxen should follow the plough, as soon as may be convenient; this will smooth any unevenness of surface. Set the furrow slices close together, and thereby prevent their being torn up by the harrow, and also prevent the escape of the gasses that are thrown out by fermentation. Every farmer, who has three acres of ground to till, should have a roller. One made in two parts is much preferable to that made in the usual way. After rolling, harrow with a light harrow—the more the better, provided the sod be not disturbed. The compost should then be spread on and the ground again harrowed, when it will be ready to receive the seed, either corn or potatoes, or the small grains, with or without grass seed, or grass seed alone.

The strength of team should be according to the toughness of the sward, and the depth of ploughing. One good yoke of oxen and a horse, a hand to hold the plough, and another to drive, were all that I found requisite to perform my work.

Howard's Plough, with a wrought iron share and cast iron mould, I have found to be the best for turning over greensward. It is the only kind of plough, that I have seen, which turns the furrow flat, without breaking it; and this circumstance is owing to the turn of the mould, and its having a share wide enough to cut just as wide a slice as the mould will completely turn over.

As to the number of lands, I would make as few as possible, as the more furrow lands a lot is divided into, the more vacant barren spaces will be left, and the more labor required to fill them. Go round the whole lot, and when finished, let the outside furrow slice be taken up, in pieces that may be conveniently handled, put into a cart or drag, and placed in the vacant space (occasioned by turning the furrows outward) in the middle and corners of the lot. This will leave the whole smooth and level, prevent ridges at the sides and ends, and save the necessity of back furrows, which would give an unevenness of surface.

Lexington, August, 1829. E. P.

INSECT IN BARLEY.

[Extract of a letter from the Hon. John Merrill, of Newburyport, to the Editor of the New England Farmer, dated August 16, 1829.]

The Barley in this neighborhood has yielded a very small crop—mine not much more than the seed sown, and perhaps not so much. The grain was good, plump and heavy, and some of the heads of good length, but generally very short. Since cutting, I have discovered, as I suppose, the cause of the failure.—Most of the stalks, generally in the second joint, have a number of small worms; the stalk being punctured has become indurated, and the circulation of the sap prevented, or greatly impeded. I send you a sample of the straw, and my object in sending it is, that information may be diffused for the benefit of that class of persons who have the greatest interest in knowing the facts. It may be well to be made acquainted with the habits and character of the fly or insect producing these worms, but the most important point to be determined, is, whether the evil is more likely to continue another year, on account of the propagation of the worms this season, and whether their ravages may be prevented.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON RIPENING CURRANTS.

Sir—May I be permitted to say one word as to the *common currant*? It is so common a fruit, that every man will smile, when any one proposes to say any thing *new* about it. Yet I say fearlessly, that the common currant is less known, than any other fruit; and that it is always eaten *unripe*—that the whole crop is gone before *one berry* is ripe. I have now 50 plants full of ripe currants, and they are a delicious fruit. I am not alone in my opinion. In England, they cover their currant bushes with bunting, and preserve them till October. I have excellent currants in September, and they come when no other berries exist—and they come too, at the period of autumnal diseases, and your physicians will tell you that their ripened acid is perhaps the best preservative, as well as one of the best remedies in the decline of a disease, and in the approaches to a sounder state of health. J. LOWELL.

I am induced to give my own name, in these little hints, because we are all pleased to know the authority for any opinion, and perhaps the experience of thirty years may be deemed of some little value. These hints may induce others to set aside one portion of their bushes untouched until every currant shall have disappeared from the market. How much superior would the wine be from September, or the last of August fruit.

Roxbury, August 25, 1829.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE THOMERRY MODE OF PRUNING GRAPES.

Mr Editor—It seems that the London Horticultural Society have introduced into the last number of their Transactions a full account of the Thomerry method of treating grapes—and Mr Loudon has copied it into his last number of the Gardener's Magazine with praise. He says, "we consider this paper an *important* one; indeed, *by far the best*, that has yet appeared in this volume of their Transactions. We would recommend the young gardener to study it in connection with the method of culture in the Gardener's Magazine, vol. 3, p. 145. In nine cases out of ten the *unfruitfulness of wall trees in this country is owing* to the too great depth and richness of the borders, and the continual cropping and digging of their surfaces."—*Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, for June*, 1829.

Figures are given by Loudon of the Thomerry mode of training, which prove, that Mr Dean's sketches, left at the New England Farmer office, were correct. It is some satisfaction to perceive that the English cultivators, appreciate, *as highly as we did*, the Thomerry practice. If we are ever to raise the European grapes freely in our country, it must be by short pruning, for if in France, (that favored country of the vine,) such a method has been found best, it must be more necessary in one, where the foreign grape ripens with so much difficulty. Let it not be said, that *some* gentlemen ripen grapes easily on the old plans; we all know, that these are exceptions, due to personal skill and science, and not applicable to general culture. Mr Dean is entitled to the credit of appreciating this mode of culture, two years before it was noticed in England; and it was on his suggestion, that I published it.

J. LOWELL.

N. B. It is a striking proof of the increased attention to Horticulture, that we are able in August to lay before the public, articles published in London in the June preceding. J. L.

Roxbury, August 25, 1829.

ON IMPROVING VARIETIES OF FRUITS.

M. Poiteau, a writer in the Annals of the Paris Horticultural Society observes in substance, that it is but rarely that improved varieties of our native fruits originate with nursery-men; they are generally the productions of chance, found in the woods or hedges, from distant corners of provinces, where the finer sorts are hardly known, and where the sorts they have are mismanaged or neglected. That "like begets or produces like" has long been considered as a law of nature among animals and some vegetables; but this law is not always uniform, especially among domesticated animals or highly cultivated plants. Yet, on this principle, our nursery-men have acted in their endeavors to obtain better kinds of fruit, by sowing seed of the best, in the hope that they would raise something still better. It is well known that in this process they have failed. The celebrated Duhamel and his cotemporaries failed in the same way. From these and other instances, the author concludes that practitioners are wrong in their expectations of obtaining at once, what can only be the result of time. He seems to infer that seedlings, apples or pears, for example, require some years, and some cultivation, while they are passing from one stage of their infancy to another, before they can show their inherent qualities.

After noticing the fact proved by Mr Knight, P. H. S., that a crab, fecundated by the pollen of a good fruit, produces better kinds from seeds than can be had from seeds of improved fruit, he proceeds to describe the method pursued by the Flemish orchardists, to obtain new sorts, and which is given on the authority of M. Van Mons. The Belgians, he says, do not prefer the seeds of ameliorated fruit. When the seedlings appear, they do not, as others do, choose such only as are free from spines, having large leaves, and remarkable for the thickness and beauty of their wood; but on the contrary, such as are most spinous, provided the spines are long, and well furnished with buds or eyes, placed near together. This last circumstance they consider as an indication that they will soon show fruit. Individuals having such properties are grafted, apples on paradise, and pears on quince, stocks, to hasten fructification. The first fruits of these grafts are generally bad; but whatever they are, the seeds are carefully saved and sowed. The second generation, treated in like manner, begins to show improvement. Through a third and fourth, the process is continued, till they arrive at a point, which gives fruit worthy of being preserved. Peaches and apricots, treated in the same way, yield excellent fruit the third generation; apples require four or five, and the pear about six transitions.

PRESERVING SWEET POTATOES.

At a meeting of the Horticultural Society of Paris, M. Loiseleur-Deslongchamps, stated, and the fact was confirmed by M. Lacroix, that exposing the tubers of the sweet potato to a dry air, like fruit in a fruit room, had succeeded better in preserving them than any other method.

OIL FROM THE SUNFLOWER.

A very delicate oil, much used in Russian cookery, is expressed from the seeds of the sunflower, and is prepared by enclosing them in bags, and steeping them in warm water, after which the oil is expressed; this is actually as sweet as butter.

Further extracts from the Pamphlet of the Essex Agricultural Society.

POTATOES.

1. For the best conducted experiment in the raising of potatoes, on not less than half an acre of land, having regard to quantity and quality; a detailed statement of which is to be furnished the Committee in writing, - fifteen dollars.
For the next best do. do. - ten dollars.

2. For the best conducted experiment in the raising of Potatoes, from the seed of the apples or green balls—samples of not less than four quarts from each seed, of the second year's growth, and the produce of not less than twelve seeds, to be produced at the Society's exhibition in 1829, - - - - ten dollars.
For the next do. do. - five dollars.

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Remarks on raising Potatoes from the Seed, by Col. Pickering.

To prevent errors and mistakes in prosecuting experiments, every intended claimant is desired to take notice—

1. That seeing the seeds in the same ball will produce various sorts of potatoes, it will be indispen ably necessary that each young plant grows at the distance of eight or ten inches from any other.

2. That in autumn, or as soon as the vines, or stems of the plants die, and the young potatoes are dug up, those of each plant are to be saved by themselves; and it will be easy to put each sort in a separate paper bag. These potatoes will be very small, perhaps from the size of a pigeon's down to that of a sparrow's egg.

3. In the ensuing spring, the potatoes of each sort, that is, the potatoes in each bag, must be planted by themselves; and if not in distinct rows, then stakes, driven into the ground, should mark the divisions of the several sorts in the same row, leaving a space of about two feet between one sort and another, to guard against any mixture.

4. In the time for harvesting them in the second year, the potatoes, if grown in a good soil, will be large enough to be boiled, to ascertain their qualities. Each sort may be tried by itself. Such as are watery, or ill-flavored, must be at once thrown aside, for the use of live stock. Every other sort, so valuable as to be thought worth cultivating, must be kept unmixed, by putting each kind into a separate bag, box, or cask. And such of these as the experimenter thinks may fairly entitle him to a premium, he will bring a sample of—not less than half a peck of each sort—to the place of public exhibition.

Perhaps it may be thought that the exactness above proposed and required is unnecessary. But let it be recollected, that these experiments are proposed, not to gratify curiosity, but to obtain several sorts of potatoes, of superior excellence, to be imparted from farmer to farmer, throughout the county; of whom some may prefer one improved sort, some another, for their own tables, and to supply their customers in the market towns, who may have like preferences. Such exactness in keeping the products from each original plant is the more necessary, because they may possess very different qualities from the products of other plants, which may have the same appearance in size, shape and color.

It has seemed to me, that while potatoes from the more northern climes degenerated, those from more southern regions gradually improved, in quality. This, I believe, has been generally perceived in the case of the long red potato, now almost universally cultivated, and the most productive of any sort at present known amongst us. It is sometimes called the River Plate potato. But while it has been improving in quality, it has, as far as my observation extends, become less productive. The best early potatoes I ever planted sprung from a handful of small ones I brought from Maryland, many years ago. They became mealy and well flavored.

It was formerly the prevailing opinion, that dry, warm lands, such as sandy loams, were the best for producing good potatoes. I have long been satisfied that they were the worst; at least when no farther north than Massachusetts.—Lancashire, a western county in England, and Ireland, are distinguished for producing fine potatoes. Ireland is remarkable for the moisture of its climate; and the western coast of England is more moist than the eastern. Both are many degrees farther north than Massachusetts, and are exempt from the droughts and burning heats of our summers. These circumstances suggest the propriety of our planting potatoes on moist and cool grounds; thus in some measure assimilated to the soils of Ireland and Lancashire; and I may add, of Nova-Scotia and New Brunswick.

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FOR IMPROVING OUR NATIVE BREED OF CATTLE.

To the person who shall produce at the public exhibition of the Society, in either of the years 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, or 1834, —any number of milch cows, not less than four, of our native breeds, showing manifest improvement therein, by an important increase in the *quantity*, and maintaining, at least, if not improving, the *good quality* of milk; the latter to be tested by the quantities of butter made in the five months next preceding the exhibition—

For the best, - - - thirty dollars.
For the next best, - twenty-five dollars.
For the third, - - - twenty dollars.

To the person who shall produce as aforesaid, the best pair of working oxen, or well grown and well trained steers, raised in the County, and improved on the principles hereinafter mentioned,

twenty dollars.
For the second best, - - fifteen dollars.
For the third, - - - ten dollars.

To the person who shall produce as aforesaid, the best bull of our native breed, raised in the County, and improved on the same principles,

twenty dollars.
For the second best, - - fifteen dollars.
For the third, - - - - ten dollars.

Remarks on improving our native breed of neat cattle, by Col. Pickering.

The first most celebrated breeder of live stock, in England, was the late Robert Bakewell; to whom, Mr Arthur Young says, that country is indebted for *just principles of breeding*. And a later eminent breeder says, that "before Mr Bakewell's days, we had no criterion but size; nothing would please but elephants and giants." And he declares "that Bakewell enabled those who followed his ideas to produce two pounds of mutton, where only one was produced before." The following were the points to which Bakewell specially attended:—"fine forms, small bones, and a true disposition to make ready fat: which indeed is inseparable from small bones, or rather fine bones and fine forms, or true symmetry of the parts."

But Bakewell's prime object, in improving cattle and sheep, was to render his animals most profitable in *beef* and *mutton*. And he succeeded in obtaining forms indicating *strength of constitution—a disposition to fatten*, and *at an early age—weightiness in the most valuable parts—with lightness of offals*. If there was a deficiency in any point, he would cross his animal with one that was amply supplied in that part; and if any point of his animal was too heavy, by an opposite cross he would reduce the superfluity. By such management, diligently pursued, he at length gave to his stock the shape and qualities he desired.

So far as we breed domestic animals in this county—and the observation will apply to our whole state, and generally to all New England, we must extend our views beyond *beef* and *mutton;* and with the former combine *milk, butter*, and *cheese*, and a fitness for *labor;* and together with *mutton*, aim at the greatest quantity of the *most useful wool*.

If Bakewell could alter the shape of his cattle, and lay flesh and fat on the most valuable joints—as was the fact—can it be doubted that, by similar attention, the quantity and quality of the milk of our cows may be increased and enriched? But to obtain this improvement, calves should be raised from such cows only as excel in these two particulars.

It seems to be the best opinion, that of the different breeds of live stock, those of the largest size are not the most profitable. The breed of cattle, however, should be such as to produce oxen, a single pair of which, at their full growth, should have strength sufficient, on proper tillage land, with well formed ploughs, to open a furrow to the depth of five, or even of six inches. As to the form of the different kinds of live stock, an eminent naturalist and farmer in England has thus expressed his opinion:—"The more deep and capacious the chest, and the shorter and lower an animal is, relative to its weight, the better adapted it will be to live and fatten on little food, the more labor it will go through; and I have always found the most short legged oxen to be the best laborers."

The foregoing rules of breeding, and description of good live stock, being the result of the experience of eminent English farmers and breeders, merit the particular attention of all who shall attempt to improve upon our present races of domestic animals; and are here introduced to furnish them with useful information. And in the hope and expectation that such improvements will be undertaken, the foregoing premiums are offered.

It will readily be admitted that our live stock demand great improvements; and no one will question whether such improvements are practicable. They ought then to be attempted. It will avail little to bestow premiums merely for the best that shall be produced; for such premiums might be given for a century, without effecting any real improvements; and thus, as to live stock, defeat the object for which the Society was formed. The known excellency of some oxen and cows, of our native breed, give assurance to judicious and enterprising farmers, that their numbers may be multiplied by observing the well-tried rules of breeding.

The best bulls and cows do not always produce a progeny equal to the parents; but experience has shown, that from such only the highest improvements may be expected. The same

observation applies to all other kinds of live stock.

Farmers who shall effect great improvements in live stock, while they render a lasting benefit to their country, will lay a foundation for advancing their own interest, in the demand, and consequently increased prices, of their improved breeds.

Reflecting farmers, who shall become candidates for premiums, will be aware, that if their exertions should not obtain the honor of a prize, they will not pass unrewarded; as all the improvements they make, will either give them immediate profits, or add to the value of their farms. The direct object of premiums is not to excite merely trials of skill, but to add to the solid interests of farming; and he, who shall show how we may add most to that solid interest, will obtain the highest prize.

PLANTS.

A Catalogue of plants growing without cultivation, within 40 or 50 miles of Amherst College, has been prepared by Professor Hitchcock, and published by the Junior Class in that Institution, It embraces 531 genera, and 1447 species of indigenous and naturalized plants. Many more remain to be discovered.

The Catalogue contains 5 species of maple growing within 50 miles of the College, 4 of birch, 3 of ash, 5 of poplar including balm of Gilead, 9 of oak, 5 of whortleberry, &c. There is a species of sponge growing in ponds in Chesterfield, Leverett, &c., which is generally considered an animal, but probably is a vegetable. Among vegetables are toad stools, frog's spittle, so called, puff balls, ergot or spurs on rye, smut on corn, &c.

Professor Hitchcock marks the black walnut as a tree which is not indigenous, in this vicinity, but introduced or naturalized. We learn that there is a large and thriving tree of this species on the land of Rev. Mr Boies, of South Hadley. It sprang from a nut that was planted about 30 years ago.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

Nightingale.—The editor of the Boston Palladium in the account of his visit to the Shakers, remarks that "the nightingale was pouring a plaintive song through an adjacent grove." Is he not mistaken? is not this bird, so celebrated for the softness, mellowness and duration of its warble, a stranger to the United States? The name of nightingale may have been improperly applied to other species of birds, whose tuneful notes are somewhat remarkable, but we believe that the real nightingale, *(motacilla luscinia,)* is limited to the old continent. The ancient and modern Europeans have related many wonderful things of this little songster. It is said to sing in unison with the flute or the lyre, to fill a circle a mile in diameter with its melody, and to change its notes with so much judgment as to produce the most pleasing variety.—*Ibid.*

England.—A London correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, says the growth of prodigality and extravagance in the higher classes seems to keep pace with that of distress in the lower. Persons in America can form no conception of the pitch to which luxury has arrived in England; those who give the tone to the fashionable world, almost equal the orientals in luxury and extravagance, and their vices are enormous; while displaying their costly liveries, equipages, diamonds, &c., they seem not to dream of an approaching downfal. This writer is apprehensive, as many are in England, that the catastrophe of their fall is at hand.—*Ibid.*

Farming.—During the last year, the business of the farmer has afforded a greater nett profit than for some years previous. The pressure of the times seems not to have had much influence yet upon agricultural products. These have brought, and still bring about as much as they have done for some years past, while the other necessary expenditures for a family have been diminished. Thus while the farmer's income has been as large as in past years, his expenses have been, probably, one third less; his cloths and stores not costing more than two thirds as much, perhaps, as they did a few years since. These facts are referred to not by way of complaint. A few years back, the weight was in the other scale. The business of the agriculturist was proportionably depressed below other banches. It is right that they should now have their season of greater comparative prosperity. But it may be doubtful whether things will remain precisely as they are now, in these particulars, another twelve month. The products of the earth the present year promise to be abundant beyond example. From Quebec to New Orleans the accounts agree in representing the crops of every description to be uncommonly thrifty and large. We have seen it estimated that there will be a quarter more flour manufactured in the United States this year, than there ever has been any year before. All this must of course depress the prices; but not so much perhaps as to make the whole income from a farm very much less than it has been, although the buyer, who is in other business, will pay less than he has done for the same articles. He may, therefore, be benefited, if the farmer is not proportionably injured by a reduction of prices. These observations are intended to apply particularly to this portion of the country, and would not perhaps be equally applicable to the cotton and wool growing districts of the United States.—*Taunton Reporter.*

Franklin, Pa. July 28.

The Crops.—Wheat and rye in this county, are supposed to be better the present season than they have been before; they are thicker on the ground, and yield much better. To give an example of the yield, Mr Daniel Smith, of Rockland township, a few days since threshed *seven dozen and two sheaves* of wheat, out of which he measured *six bushels;* and he states that 2 or 3 quarts at least, went to fill the small crevices about the floor and walls. We have heard of several other similar trials of the present crop of wheat. After supplying all our iron works at home, we shall have considerable surplus produce to send abroad. Corn, Buck wheat and oats promise also to be very productive this season, and fruits of all kinds are more abundant than they have ever been known—almost every apple and peach tree is now bending under the weight of its fruit.

Chloride of Lime.—A gentleman who has been induced to make an experiment with Chloride of Lime, in consequence of seeing a recommendation of it in Mr Silliman's Journal of Science and Arts, for the abatement of nuisances, has requested us to direct the attention of our readers to it. It corrects the most impure air in a few minutes, and absorbs all putrid exhalations so effectually, that the utmost purity is restored to the atmosphere. A pound of the Chloride of Lime, which costs only one shilling, he found sufficient in his experiment; and the effect of it will last two or three weeks. In the hot season it is highly important.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

Rules for making good Butter.—If you have four or five cows, it is best to churn every day; and by no means less frequently than every other day. If you cannot churn every day, throw into the cream, when gathered, a handful of nice salt. In very warm weather, when milk sours soon, put two heaping table-spoonfulls of salt into every pail of milk, before straining. The quantity as well as the quality of butter is greatly improved by this method. If you have ice, put a small piece in every pan of milk, and also into the cream when you churn. If you have no ice, put the cream into a pail, and hang it in the well twelve hours before churning. In the warm season, cream should be skimmed as soon as it is in the least sour, and in the coldest weather milk should not stand more that thirty-six or forty-eight hours. The utmost care should be taken to keep every article used in making butter, perfectly sweet, by frequent and thorough scalding.—*Journal of Humanity.*

Perpetual Motion.—We were much gratified yesterday with the result of an examination of a self-moving machine, which may be seen at Bowlsby's Merchants' Hotel, in State street, and which the inventor calls a *perpetual motion.*

And we have no doubt of its being nearer a perpetual self-moving principle than any invention which has preceded it, and as near as any we ever shall see. Its great merit, aside from its practical uses, is its simplicity, and the certainty and readiness with which you perceive that it covers no trick or deception. It is little else than an illustration of one of the most obvious laws of nature. The agent is the atmospheric air, bearing directly, by means of perpendicular boxes and oblique tubes, upon the buckets of a wheel, which is propelled with greater or less velocity: but which is constantly propelled, and "will continue to run without the possibility of cessation, whilst the materials of which it is formed last, and the present laws of nature continue."

The inventor is Mr Richard Van Dyke, of Orleans county, in this state, who gives it as the result of five or six years' application to the subject. He is a venerable man, communicative and intelligent, and described as highly respectable by several citizens of the west, on whose representations entire reliance may be placed. He affects no mystery; but clearly and satisfactorily explains the *arcana* of the machine.—*Albany Argus.*

The Norfolk Herald republishes the following recipe for Dyspepsia:—

"One pint of hickory ashes, one quart of boiling water, and a tea cup of soot. Let it stand twenty-four hours, strain and bottle it."

And subjoins:—

We have ourselves witnessed the efficacy of the recipe, (without the soot, however,) and can testify to the fact, that it was the means of restoring more than one of our acquaintances afflicted with dyspepsia in its worst character, to a sound and healthful state.—The decoction of ley from hickory ashes is entirely tasteless, and what may

appear very strange, has the effect of neutralizing every liquid with which it is mixed, even ardent spirits. This is a fact, try it as you will.—*New Jersey Adv.*

GRAFTING PEARS AND APPLES.

Pears may be grafted on stocks of the Mountain Ash and the Service tree, both of which will grow and thrive where pear stocks would not. I have also seen apples grafted on quince stocks, and planted in a soil so wet that an apple could not live; but they are doing very well, and making exceedingly fine shoots.

Rusticus in Urbe, in Loudon's Magazine.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1829.

CONDUCTORS OF LIGHTNING.

The many accidents which, at this time of the year, occur almost daily, in consequence of discharges from the great natural batteries of electricity, with which the atmosphere is replete during the summer months, render the means of obviating the more dangerous effects of such discharges a subject not merely of interesting, but of anxious inquiry. It appears to us that some useful information relative to this object may be obtained from a circumstantial and scientific account of the descent of lightning on Mr J. G. Carter's house in Lancaster, Mass. furnished by Mr Carter himself, and published in a late Lancaster Gazette.

This account states, that "The house had, attached to one of its chimneys on the northern aspect, a conductor of the usual form, extending about four feet above the top of the bricks: this was fastened at the top of the chimney by a thin strip of iron, hugging it close, and interlocking with the bricks. At the roof the conductor was bent to fit that part of it which was outside of the chimney, being about two feet. Here an iron staple of four or five inches in length, enclosing the conductor, was driven into a block of maple wood of about the thickness of the length of the staple, which block was nailed to the roof of the house with nails of sufficient length to hold it fast. From the roof the conductor passed down without touching the body of the house, and entered the ground the usual depth.

"From a careful examination of the effects of the discharge the following is supposed to have been its course. Although the body of the house is spacious and presented to the cloud coming over it three other larger chimneys than the one to which the conductor was attached, and of equal height with it, from one of which a smoke was issuing at the time, the points seem to have done what was expected of them in gathering the whole charge. It apparently passed down without interruption to the staple on the roof, where the conductor being less perfect on account of the oxide accumulated by the spattering of water from the shingles it separated. A part followed the conductor to within a few feet of the ground, where it divided again, one branch striking the ground by the nearest direction, the other following the rod to where it entered the earth, displaced the stones around it, and passed off without leaving any other marks of its progress. Not so with the part which followed the staple at the roof; this part of the charge *displaced the maple block to which the conductor was fastened, and entered the roof* rending the shingles somewhat, though not so much as one would have supposed it must, from its effects below.

"After entering the roof no marks of its progress are visible till it reached the horizontal timbers of the chamber floor. Here this branch seemed again to divide; one part followed the perpendicular timbers, drawing every board nail for the space of ten feet from the chamber floor to the sill, and breaking some of the studs. Some of the boards and clapboards were quite thrown off from the corner of the house, and the whole started out from the timbers two or three inches. At the sill some of this part of the charge took the ground, where its marks may be traced several feet to a wet spot at the mouth of the kitchen drain; the rest took the cellar wall and moved a part of it inward two or three inches, throwing out the lime in which it was laid.

"At the chamber floor, the branch of the charge which followed the horizontal timbers, crossed on them the room occupied for a study, where several of the family had been all the forenoon, and where they would have again been in a few minutes, and loosened the upper ceiling so that some of it fell to the floor. On the side of the room opposite to the chimney was a wire communicating with a bell. The electricity found this and followed it, destroying it as it went across the entry to the bell, which it put in motion, and thence it took the wire, leading through a long entry to the parlor, doing no damage but consuming the wire. Just before entering the parlor the wire passed through a ceiling, and here the casings of a door were shivered to pieces. Where the wire to which the bell rope was attached entered the parlor, the casings of another door were torn off, and thrown across theroom, a distance of 18 feet. After passing down the casings of these two doors, which stand very near to each other, these two streams seem to have united themselves. They followed for a few feet a row of nails fastening to the entry floor an oil cloth carpet, which, being a poor conductor, was much torn: this part of the charge, which had performed a circuit of more than fifty feet in the house around and among us, then passed through the lower floor, and dislodging the cellar door in its progress, entered the ground in the cellar nearly under the centre of the house."

The above furnishes facts of considerable importance for elucidating the laws of electricity, and teaching mankind how to defend their habitations against this mysterious and terrible agent. It proves that wood interposed between a lightning rod, and the building, which it is wished to protect, is not a sure defence. "A part of the charge," as stated above, "displaced the maple block to which the conductor was fastened, and entered the roof," &c. We, likewise, find that the electric fluid followed perpendicular and horizontal timbers, which is proof that wood has some power as a conductor of lightning. Now if these premises are correct, it follows that the mode of connecting lightning rods to buildings by *wooden cramps* instead of iron staples (though wood is doubtless, of the two to be preferred) is not unexceptionable. The method, which it appears to us ought to supersede all others, is that invented (and we believe patented) by Messrs R. Brown and G. W. Robinson, of Providence, R. I. This consists simply in placing blocks of glass firmly between the conducting rods and the roofs and sides of buildings. Two metallic staples with bolt heads are inserted about half way into the glass, while in a state of fusion, so that when the glass cools the bolt heads of the staples are held fast and solid, leaving a thickness of two or three inches of solid glass between the building and rods. Small metallic bars are placed over the rods and secured by nuts, which hold them fast in grooves made in the middle of the glass blocks. The block of glass may be easily fitted to any building, old or new, and presents a barrier, which the electric fluid will never pass. Blocks of glass, of this description may be had at the Agricultural Establishment of J. R. Newell, No. 52, North Market street, Boston.

The following directions respecting the construction and application of conductors, are by a writer whose remarks were first published in the Boston Recorder, and afterwards republished in the New England Farmer, vol. 2, p. 77.

"The rod should be made of round smooth iron at least three quarters of an inch in diameter, and when it can be conveniently done, instead of linking should be smoothly welded together; but when by reason of length or otherwise, it is inconvenient to weld the whole rod, let it be smoothly connected by screwing the end of one part into the end of another. There should be five or more points, one in the centre, perpendicular, and the others oblique. They should be filed to a sharp slender point, and tipped with silver. The points should be elevated at least five or six feet above the highest part of the building. The bottom of the rod should go into the earth six or seven feet, and terminate in a bed of two or three bushels of wet charcoal. The wet coal, covered with earth, will probably retain dampness longer than any other substance.

"A conductor constructed and put up agreeably to the above directions, will perfectly secure a building for twenty feet on every side. When a building is more than forty feet long, for perfect security, there should be two or more rods, calculating one rod for every forty feet."

MEDICAL BOTANY, HORTICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS, &c.

☞We are much gratified to find, by the following extract from the proceedings of a highly respectable Institution, that a gentleman, every way competent to the task, has been requested to make our paper the vehicle of important information in the healing art, and a channel for the communication of the useful knowledge, which is the object of the resolution given below.

At a meeting of the Board of Visitors of the Massachusetts Professorship of Natural History, held August 8, 1829,

VOTED, That the Curator of the Botanic Garden be requested to publish in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, the results of any experiments he may have made in the raising of valuable medicinal and other plants, not generally cultivated in New England, and especially such as are now imported by druggists, and are costly, but which may be easily and extensively raised in this part of the United States; and that he state particularly any circumstances in regard to the choice of soil and situation which may be important. And also that he be requested to communicate from time to time to the public, through the same paper, any horticultural experiments of his own, or any information he may possess, the communication of which in his opinion would be useful, and that this be done under his own name as Curator of the Botanic Garden.

(From the records.) BENJ. GUILD, *Sec'y.*

A drove of about 100 fine mules recently arrived at Baltimore from Kentucky, and were sold at fair prices—$75 being the lowest sum paid for any one.

It is in contemplation to change the color of the French uniform from blue to red, by which a saving, it is said, of 1,500,000f. will be effected, in so great quantities is madder, with which the red is dyed, produced in France.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.—The exhibition of Fruits and Flowers at the Hall of the Society, on Saturday last, was uncommonly fine.—Among others, were the following:—

From the garden of the Hon. JOHN LOWELL, specimens of

	Native soil.
Georgiana (Dahlia)—double blush, very fine,	Mexico.
Haemanth s coccineus.	Cape of Good Hope.
Hemerocallis japonica. (alba)	Japan.
Rosa damascena. (twice flowering)	Syria.
Thunbergia elata. (climbing; rare)	East Indies.
Metrosidero lanceolata.	New Holland.
Commelina tuberosa (with cerulean flowers)	Mexico.
Vinca rosea (very beautiful)	Madagascar.
Hibiscus palustris and *moscheutos.*	Massachusetts.
Ferraria tigrida.	Mexico.
Mimosa sensitiva. (pudica?)	Brazil and West Indies.

From G. W. PRATT, Esq. of Watertown, very beautiful specimens of *Yucca gloriosa*, (with 280 bells,) *Georgianas*, and a great variety of other plants.

Fine specimens of Fruit were offered; among which were a bunch of Malaga Grapes, weighing 1 lb. 10 oz. raised by Hon. JOHN LOWELL.—Bolmar's Washington Plum, very large, from Mr JOHNSON of Charlestown—a beautiful Pear, from the garden of S. G. PERKINS, Esq., from a scion sent to him by the London Horticultural Society—(label lost)—various rare fruits and flowers, from Mr MANNING of Salem—E. BARTLETT, Esq. of Roxbury—H. A. BREED, Esq. of Lynn—Col. JAQUES and Mr FOSDICK of Charlestown—Mr POND of Cambridge—Mr HOW and Mr DOWNER of Dorchester.

The following donations have recently been made to the Library of the Society.

From the Hon. RICHARD SULLIVAN, several volumes of London Horticultural publications.

From J. M. GOURGAS, Esq. Chaptal's Treatise on the Culture of the Vine, &c., 2 vols.—Marshall's Treatise on Planting and rural ornament, &c. 2 vols.—and Michaux's Description of the Plants in North America, in 2 volumes, with plates.

From Mr DOWNER, M'Mahon's complete American Gardener, and Deane's New England Farmer, last edition.

A stated meeting of the Society will be held on the 1st Saturday of September, for the admission of members, and the adoption of measures relative to the anniversary dinner, on the third Saturday in September.

TO OUR PATRONS.—For the accommodation of our subscribers, many of whom, we presume, have no objection to saving 50 cents by paying in advance for the 8th volume of the New England Farmer, we send bills in this week's paper, to remind them of what may be done by a very trifle of ready money. If "a penny saved is two pence earned," it follows that saving 50 cents is equal to earning a dollar.

To be serious, we trust that every subscriber who wishes to confer upon us a *real patronage*, will take into consideration the justice of remitting the amount of his subscription, upon the receipt of his bill. Where no private opportunity to send it is likely to occur soon, it can be forwarded by mail. To avoid the inconvenience of sending 50 cents in a letter, a three dollar bill can be enclosed, the balance of which will be passed to the next year's subscription. The price of the New England Farmer is so low, that it cannot be supported without prompt payment on the part of subscribers; and we want the patronage of no man who does not consider it worth the subscription price, in ready money.

To Correspondents.—J. W. C. on inoculation of Fruits, &c. is received—S. D.'s description of the Clap Pear, with a drawing, next week—S. P. of Pennsylvania, soon—Several other communications will shortly appear—"A Yankee" will please pay the postage on any letters he may have occasion to write in future: they are a hard bargain at 12 cents.

Situation wanted.

Any person in want of a single man, whose skill and knowledge and fidelity as a farmer, kitchen-gardener, market man, or milk man may be relied upon, and who can obtain the best recommendations, will please apply at this office.
Aug. 24. 2w

Strawberry Vines.

Wilmot's Superb—Mathven's—Hudson's—Downton's—Roseberry—English White and Red Wood—Early Virginia—and several varieties of Native wild Strawberries, for sale at fair prices, by the dozen or hundred, by Rufus Howe, at the place of Samuel Downer, in Dorchester. Aug. 17. 4w

Strawberry Plants.

For sale at the Charlestown Vineyard, on the South Side of Bunker's Hill, opposite Charlestown tide mills, Wilmott's superb Strawberry Plants, at 25 cents per plant, potted, or $20 per hundred. Also, the following kinds at $1 per hundred: Downton Strawberry, Pine Strawberry, Mulberry Strawberry, Bath Scarlet, and Royal Scarlet; from the last mentioned sort were produced the first Strawberries in Boston market this season, which sold for one dollar per box. DAVID HAGGERSTON.

☞The above plants are for sale, also, at J. B. RUSSELL's Seed Store, No. 52, North Market street, at the same price. Aug. 21.

Bulbous Roots.

Just received at the Seed Store connected with the N. England Farmer, No. 52, North Market street,

A fine collection of Bulbous Roots, comprising *Hyacinths*, 12 1-2 cts. each, $1 per doz.—*Tulips*, 12 1-2 cts. each, $1 per doz.; a few superior named roots, 25 to 50 cents each—*Narcissus*, double yellow, and white, $1 per dozen, 12 1-2 cents each—*Jonquilles*, sweet scented, same price—*Crocus*, various sorts, 50 cents per dozen—*Crown Imperials*, double yellow, crimson, and red, 37 1-2 to 50 cents each—*Sword Lily* roots, 25 cts. each. Aug. 21.

Orchard Grass Seed.

This day received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, 52 North Market street,

One cask of Orchard Grass Seed, raised by John Prince, Esq.

Also, superior White Portugal Onion Seed, for fall sowing—warranted. Aug. 14.

Treatise on Silk, &c.

This day received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52, North Market street,

A methodical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, on the raising of Silk Worms, and on winding the Silk from the Cocoons; with plates. By Wm. H. Vernon, of Rhode Island.—Price $1.00. tf Aug. 14.

Seeds for the West Indies.

Merchants, masters of vessels, and others trading to the West Indies, can be furnished with boxes of Seeds, assorted, suitable for that market, at from $2 to $5 per box. Each of the $5 boxes contains upwards of sixty different kinds of seeds, vegetable and ornamental, in quantities suitable for a common kitchen garden. The $2 boxes contain twenty-five different varieties of vegetable seeds, with the English and French names attached. Also, 200 pounds of English white flat turnip seed, growth of 1829. With the greatest variety of seed to be found in New England, wholesale and retail, warranted pure and fresh.—For sale by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston. eptf

Harvard University.—Medical Lectures.

The Medical Lectures in Harvard University will begin in the Massachusetts Medical College, Mason street, Boston, the third WEDNESDAY in October next, the 21st, at nine o'clock, A. M.

Anatomy and Surgery,	Dr Warren.
Chemistry,	Dr Webster.
Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence,	Dr Channing.
Materia Medica,	Dr Bigelow.
Theory and Practice of Physic,	Dr Jackson.

Students attending the Medical Lectures are admitted *without fee*, to the Surgical operations, and clinical practice of the Massachusetts General Hospital during the courses.
Aug. 3. eptmeeting W. CHANNING, Dean.

Imported Horses.

Barefoot, and Cleveland, the two English horses, will stand for the season at their stable in Brighton. Barefoot at $25, and Cleveland at $10, with $1 for the groom. a24

Hyacinths.

Just received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market st,

A collection of Hyacinth Roots, of mixed colors, in fine order for transplanting, either into pots, or the garden,—price twelve and a half cts single—one dollar per dozen.—They can be safely packed for any part of the union. tf

Turnip Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street,

200 lbs fine White Flat English Turnip Seed, growth of 1829—also, several other approved varieties from Scotland, and London, among which the Early Dutch, Yellow Stone, and Yellow Malta, have proved of very superior quality for the table,—and the Yellow Aberdeen, (or Bullock,) and the Large Norfolk Field Turnip for cattle.

Type and Printing Materials For Sale.

The following founts of Type are offered for sale at about half their original cost.

160 lbs. Pica bought of Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry, 1826; 460 lbs. of Pica do. do. 1827-8; 1200 lbs. Small Pica, do. do. 1827-8; 100 lbs. Small Pica, do. do. 1828; 300 lbs. Long Primer, do. do. 1827-8; 300 lbs. Bourgeois, do. do. 1828; 400 lbs. Brevier, do, do. 1827-8; 48 lbs. Canon; 45 lbs. Double Pica; 17 lbs Double Paragon, and several other founts of Job Letter. The above founts can be divided if required.

Also,

5 Case Stands; 30 Type Cases; 10 Composing Sticks; 8 Demi and Medium Chases; 2 Copper Galleys; 2 Medium Washington Presses, bought of Rust & Turney, 1828; 1 Standing Press; 2 Banks; 100 lbs. Leads; 30 reams $3,50 paper.

Apply to John B. Russell, 52 North Market street, post paid

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel.		
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	125 00	130 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	125 00	130 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	10 50	11 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	9 50	10 00
Cargo, No. 2,	"	8 00	8 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	14	16
CHEESE, new milk,	"	7	9
Skimmed milk,	"	2	3
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	6 00	6 25
Genesee,	"	5 75	6 00
Rye, best,	"	3 50	3 75
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel.	60	62
Rye,	"	63	65
Barley,	"		67
Oats,	"	42	45
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	pound.		9
LIME,	cask.	85	90
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.		3 50
PORK, clear,	barrel.	17 50	18 00
Navy, mess,	"	13 00	13 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	13 00	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.		2 00
Orchard Grass,	"		3 00
Fowl Meadow,	"		3 00
Rye Grass,	"		4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"		3 00
Red Top	"	62	1 00
Lucerne,	pound.	33	50
White Honeysuckle Clover,	"	33	50
Red Clover, (northern)	"	7	8
French Sugar Beet,	"		1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	32	45
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	18	23
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	28	32
Merino, half blood,	"	24	28
Merino, quarter washed,	"	22	24
Native, washed,	"	20	23
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	34	36
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	27	25
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	"	27	30

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR. HAYWARD,

(Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	7	10
whole hogs,	"	5	7
VEAL,	"	5	10
MUTTON,	"	4	12
POULTRY,	"	10	16
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	10	15
Lump, best,	"	18	22
EGGS,	dozen.	11	13
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.		1 00
Indian, retail,	"		70
POTATOS,	"		50
CIDER, [according to quality,]	barrel.	2 00	2 50

MISCELLANIES.

THE DAISY.

BY JOHN MASON GOOD, M. D.

Not worlds on worlds, in phalanx deep,
Need we to prove a God is here;
The daisy, fresh from winter's sleep,
Tells of his hand in lines as clear.

For who but He that arched the skies,
And pours the day-spring's living flood,
Wondrous alike in all He tries,
Could rear the daisy's purple bud?

Mould its green cup, its wiry stem;
Its fringed border nicely spin;
And cut the gold embossed gem,
That, set in silver, gleams within?

And fling it, unrestrained and free,
O'er hill, and dale, and desert sod,
That man, where'er he walks, may see,
In every step, the stamp of God?

HORRORS OF WAR.

Battle of Leipzig.—Leipzig has ceased to exhibit any marks of the dreadful battle, which, thirteen years since, raged in and around its walls. Till within a short period, the balls which entered the walls of some of the houses were visible, but all vestiges of the carnage in the city have been obliterated by their demolition, and by the repairs they have undergone. Of this contest the inhabitants still speak with horror. They were surrounded by nearly eight hundred thousand men, who brought into action more than a thousand pieces of artillery. The villages around them were daily sending up their flames to heaven; and nothing was heard but the roar of cannon, and the shrieks of the dying. Every house, tower, and public edifice, was covered with spectators, looking with intense anxiety for the result of these conflicts. In the smoking villages they thought they saw their own approaching ruin. The wounded were brought into the city from hour to hour, till almost every house was converted into a hospital. The number of these soldiers only increased the sufferings of the inhabitants. Their provisions were nearly consumed, and with difficulty could the inhabitants who remained procure food, to satisfy the wants of the moment. As day after day rolled away, they looked in vain for the result of this tremendous conflict. Famine began to stare them in the face, as the French troops pressed into the town. The final hour arrived, and the retreating French left the city, amidst one of the most awful scenes of carnage which the sun has ever beheld. The little bridge which crossed the Elster, was the only passage for their troops. Towards this the allies directed a battery of cannon until it was choked with dead. At last it was blown up, and twenty thousand French who remained behind, were compelled to surrender. A French cavalry officer informed me, that he crossed the bridge when this battery was sending forth its deadliest fire upon it. The dead and dying were then piled up to the parapet, and over them he eventually forced his way, the feet of his horse occasionally sinking down between the bodies, as when passing through a marsh.*

*The only vestige which remains of this conflict, is the luxuriance of the soil on that part of the plain surrounding Leipzig, where the battle was the most severe.

Habits, Luxury, Poverty.—"When prosperous times come to the poor, they grow rich rapidly, because of their habits—when bad times come to the rich, they grow poor rapidly, because of their habits. By habits are meant those of application, expense, and respect to small earnings and savings. Habits, then, should not be much changed on account of prosperity. This is important to the man, and a blessing as an example. Luxuries and ornaments should not be considered necessaries, extravagance the basis of respect, nor idleness happiness. How is it that the children of the rich grow poor, and the children of the poor grow rich?"

The happiness of a country does not depend on the circumstance of the inhabitants being few or many, but on the proportion which they bear to the supply of necessaries, conveniences and enjoyments at their disposal. A nation having only ten millions of people, might be decidedly more powerful than a nation with twenty millions, if they were less instructed, less industrious, or less rich. But, other things being the same, there can be no doubt that the political power and importance of a nation will be in a very great degree dependent on the amount of its population.

The Three Teachers.—To my question, how he could, at his age, have mastered so many attainments, his reply was, that with his three teachers, "everything might be learned, common sense alone excepted, the peculiar and rarest gift of Providence." These three teachers were, Necessity, Habit, and Time. At his starting in life, Necessity had told him that if he hoped to live, he must labor; Habit had turned the labor into an indulgence; and Time gave every man an hour for everything, unless he chose to yawn it away.

A Mirror for Vanity.—Queen Elizabeth, admiring the elegance of the Marquis de Villa de Mediana, a Spanish nobleman, complimented him on it, begging at the same time to know who possessed the heart of so accomplished a cavalier? "Madam," said he, "a lover risks too much on such an occasion, but your Majesty's will is a law. Excuse me, however, if I fear to name her, but request your Majesty's acceptance of her portrait." He sent her a *looking-glass!*

English Fanatics.—A London paper gives the following account of the doings of some of the followers of Joanna Southcote. Joanna appeared in England as a prophetess some years ago, and like our Jemima Wilkinson, had dreams, visions, revelations, &c.

The town and neighborhood of Gravesend, Northfleet, &c., have for some days past been thrown into a state of the utmost consternation and alarm by the sudden disappearance, all as it seems on the same day and hour, of the wives of several of the most respectable trades-people in that part of the country, from their families and homes, without any assignable cause for their flight, or the slightest clue, for several days, to their object, or the place of their destination. Inquiries and search were in vain made in all quarters to discover their retreat, or if any accident had befallen them, until at last, one of the deserted husbands, bethought him of a journey into Hertfordshire, where his wife's mother resided, to try if he could learn any tidings of his rib there; nor was he disappointed in his hopes, for on questioning the old lady, she told him very coolly, that her daughter, and all the other ladies, whose flight had converted the gay neighborhood of Gravesend into a den of wo, were compelled to "go their way;" for that they had a "holy call," and were set off to Ashton-under-Line, there to meet and be present at the coming of Joanna Southcote's young Shiloh, who, as foretold by the Southcotian prophets, was to arrive there on a given day. After a little further investigation, the husbands of those devout ladies discovered that the loss of their wives was not the greatest they had sustained, for that, in order to make suitable offerings and presents to the great little Shiloh, as directed by the prophetic elders and fathers of the sect, each lady had, before she started, provided herself with a considerable supply of money, of which she had disencumbered her husband's store, one holy damsel carrying with her no less a sum than £500. Nor is this all; for, as if to make the sacrifice the greater, and the more acceptable to Shiloh, every one of these female fanatics has left a large family of young children behind, to take care of themselves, while she dandles, and supplies pap to Master Shiloh, at Ashton-under-Line.

Strawberry Plants.

For sale at the Brighton Nursery 2000 plants of the Pine Apple Strawberry, in fine order for transplanting—at $2,50 per 100—37 1-2 cts per doz. Also, Wilmot's Superb, Alpine, Roseberry, Hautbois, Downton, &c. Orders for the above may be directed to J. B. RUSSELL, Seed Store, 52 North Market St, Boston, where the plants will be delivered, free of charge for transportation. The plants are packed in moss for transportation to any part of the union.

Tulip Roots.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street,

A fine collection of Dutch Tulip Roots, of bright red, yellow, white, pink, and splendid variegated colors, at $1,00 per dozen —12 1-2 cts single. tf

Notice.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly and faithfully half bound and lettered, at 75 cts per volume, by leaving them at this office.

New China Tea Sets, and light blue Dinner Ware.

Received, a great variety of the above; which, with a complete assortment of Crockery, China, and Glass Ware, are offered for sale, low, at No. 4 Dock Square.

Powder at 2s per lb.

DUPONT'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale at *Copeland's Ammunition Store*, 65 Broad st, at *retail*. Also, SHOT, CAPS, &c. of the *best quality*—cheap for cash. tf

Tall Meadow Oat Grass Seed.

This day received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, 52 North Market street, 20 bushels of Tall Meadow Oat Grass Seed, at $3,00 per bushel.

Also, White Mulberry Seed, 50 cts per ounce, Lucerne, or French Clover, White and Red Clover, Sanfoin, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Oat Grass, Herds Grass, &c.

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